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Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office



Research and Analysis

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Research and Analysis *ORGANIZATION*



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Research and Analysis

*Analysts and Researchers
Working on accounting
At DPMO*

Current War: 3/0

Korean War: 10/4

Vietnam War: 15/2

World War II: 4/3

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Balancing the research analytic efforts among the wars



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*Three different wars,
Three different analyses*

Different types of data, different types of analysis

- WWII, archival research basic data
- Vietnam War, analyzing field leads, SEA knowledge
- Korean War, finding documents, US participants



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*Three different wars,
Three realities in accounting*



- Different war, different challenges for field recovery:
 - WWII, worldwide, each site loosely defined
 - Korean War, access denied, individuals' positions undefined
 - Vietnam War, repetition and persistence

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*Fullest possible accounting
Today*



	Accounting Begins	Resolved To Date	Unresolved
Korean War:	8,163	108	8,055
Vietnam War:	2,646	896	1,750
World War II:	80,909	482	80,427

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Research and Analysis

Fullest possible accounting

Northeast Asia Division Today

While unable to conduct Joint Field Activities in North Korea:

- Compiling case files, oral history, US records research
- Searching in the Chinese Korean War archives
- Research in support of KW
Identifications, forensic demographics

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Northeast Asia Division

*Fullest possible Accounting
of 8,055*



Korean War Analysis

--Mr. Dan Baughman

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Korean War Analysis

NORTHEAST ASIA DIVISION

- Who we are
- Scope of the Korean War accounting mission – where the missing men were lost
- Research sources
- Research effort – major projects
 - POW camp survey
 - Battlefield and air loss research



Korean War Analysis

NORTHEAST ASIA DIVISION

- Research and Analysis Directorate, Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office, Arlington, Virginia
- Conducts research on unaccounted-for servicemen from the Korean War and from the Cold War with China and North Korea
 - Works to resolve cases
- Supports outreach to families, veterans, concerned citizens, and Congress



Where the Missing Men Were Lost

Major Remains Concentrations in North Korea

POW Camp Burial Sites **(1,200)**

Apex (270)

Camp 5 (322)

Death Valley Camp (233)

Unsan/Chongchon **Area (1,549)**

Kuryong (176)

Kujang (270)

Unsan (265)

Kunuri (403)

Pyongyang Cemetery (185)



Valley #1 Camp (41)

Chosin Reservoir
Area (1,079)

Yudamni (199)

Sinhung (92)

Twiggae (244)

Koto ri Cemetery (30)

Hungnam Cemetery (49)

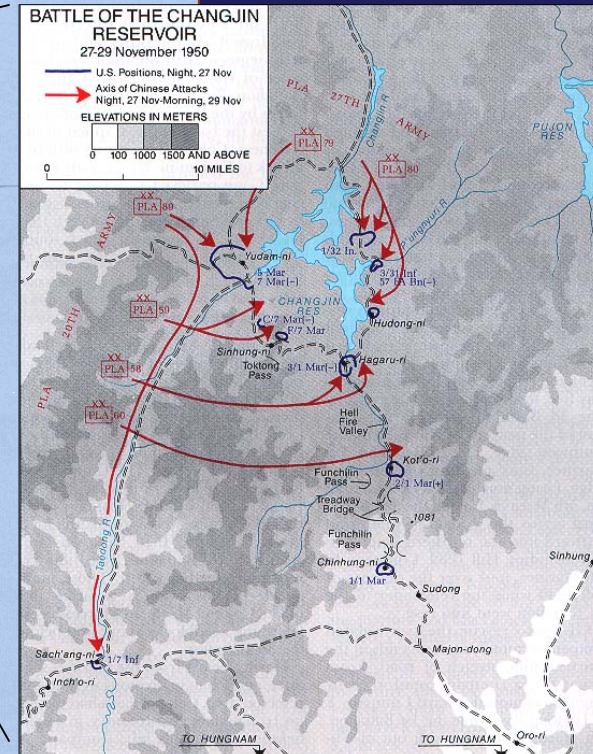
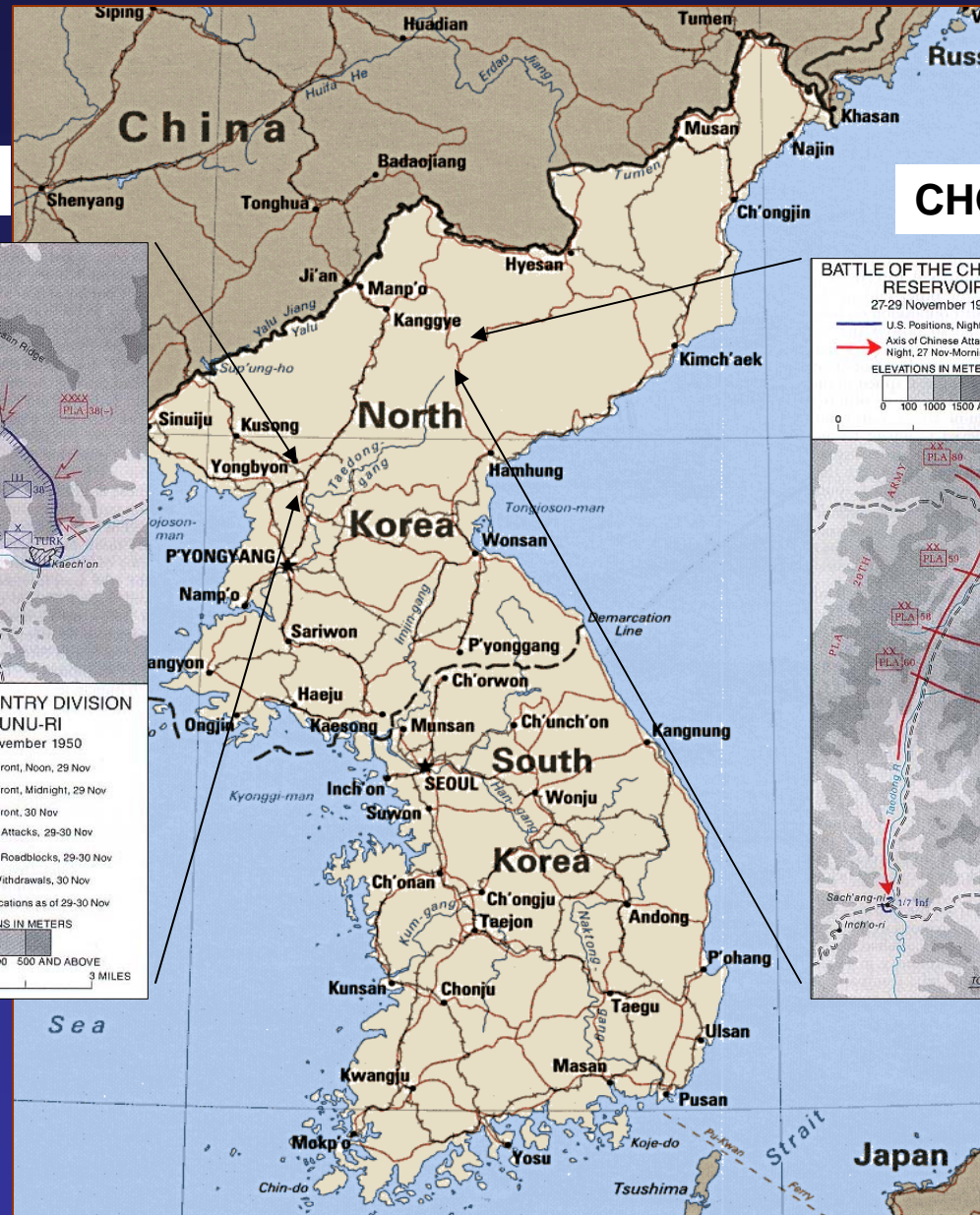
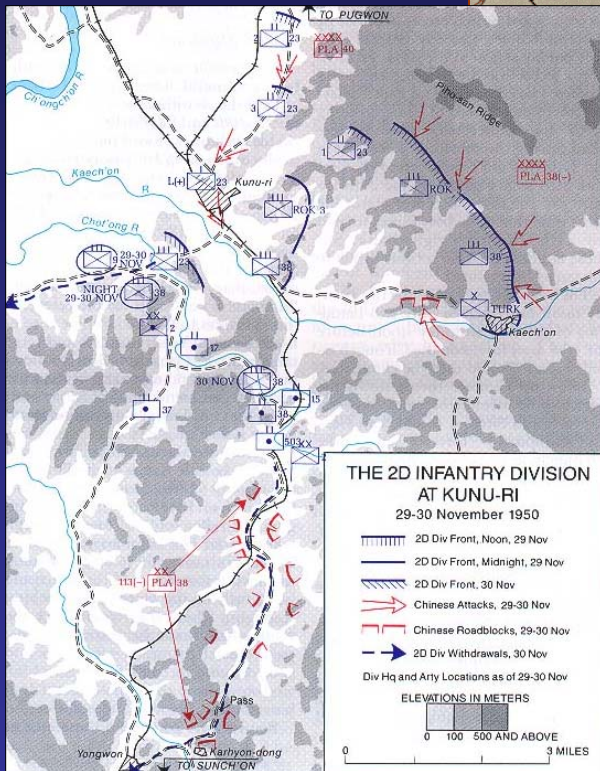
Suan Camps (220)

DMZ (89)

• Estimated numbers of remains are in parenthesis

CHONGCHON RIVER

CHOSIN RESERVOIR





Where the Missing Men Were Lost

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Stalemate Battles 1951 - 1953



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Stalemate Battles 1951 - 1953



- South Korea
- 1100 LOSSES
- 451 UNKNOWNNS BURIED IN THE PUNCH BOWL

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The Air War Over Korea



MIG Alley

Chinese Peoples
Volunteers Air
Force
Operations Area

Major Radar
Installations



Thermo Electric
Plants



Road/Railway Lines



Yalu River Bridges



Major U.S. Airfields – K-X

Communist Airfields



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Korean War/Cold War *Research Sources*



- Veterans oral history program
- National Archives system
- Service History centers, libraries
- Library of Congress
- Foreign Archives



Veterans Oral History Program

- Attended 124 unit association reunions since 1996
- Logged over 2100 interviews
- All divisions, separate regiments, multi-service events, ex-POW associations, and state associations
- Over 700 POW returnees
- Veterans' recollections clarify loss incidents, assist in locating grave sites



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Research Effort – Major Projects – POW Camp Survey



DETERMINE/VERIFY POW CAMP LOCATIONS

- Pinpoint cemeteries
- Determine POW populations
- Track POW group movements
- Determine march routes

IDENTIFY UNITED NATIONS' CEMETERIES

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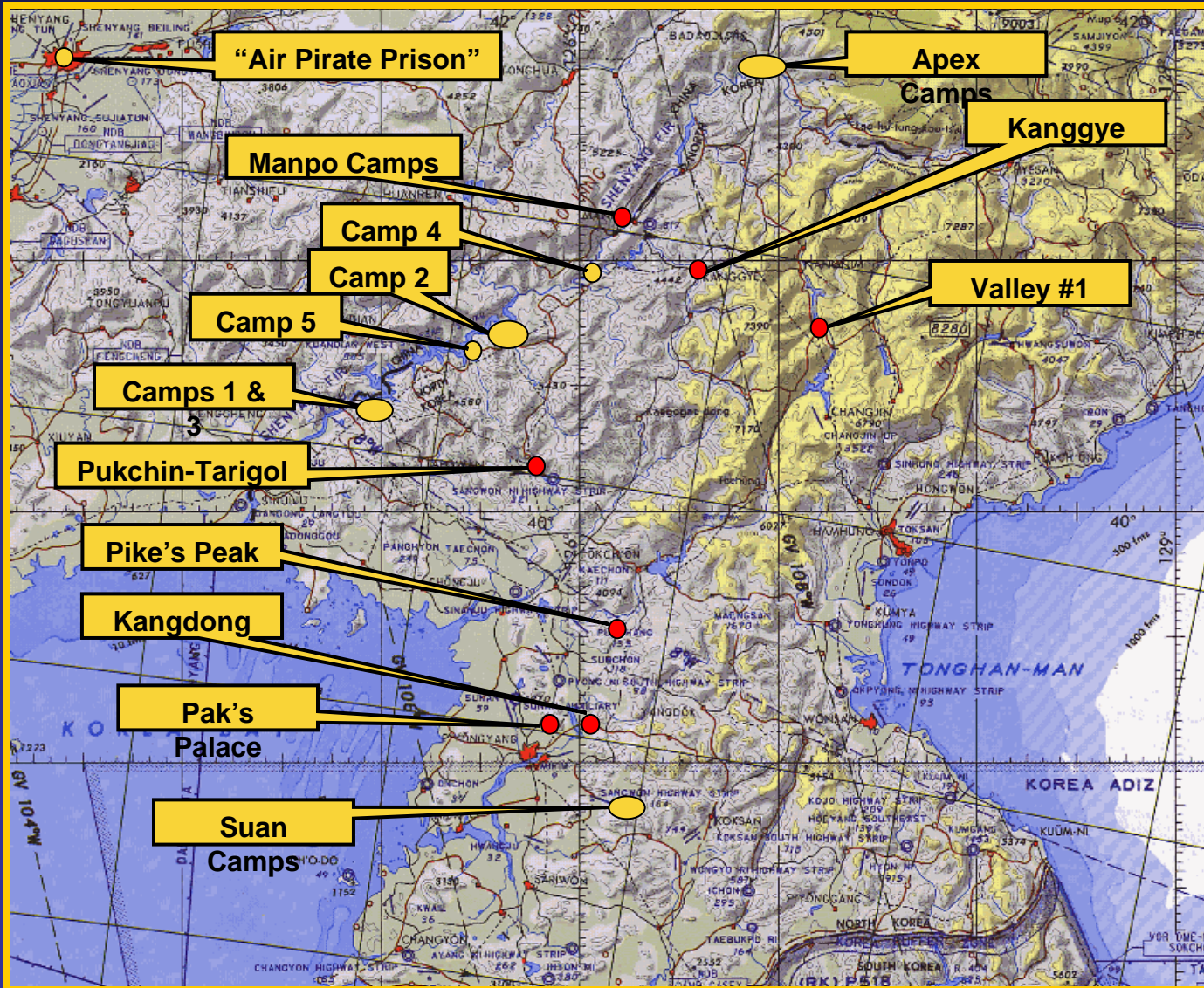
POW Camps



LEGEND

● =
TEMP.
HOLDING
CAMP

● =
PRISON
CAMP



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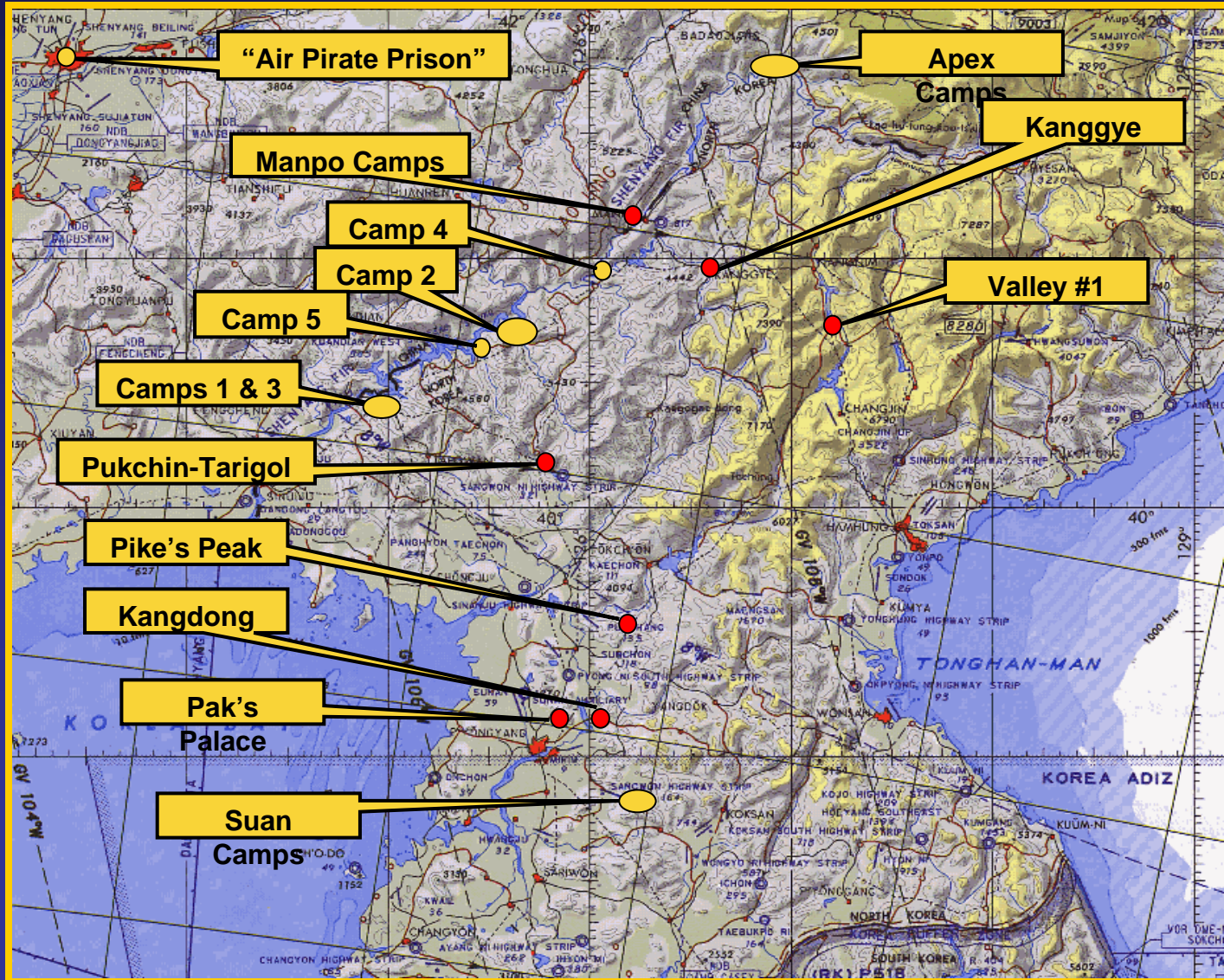
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POW Camps

LEGEND

- = TEMP. HOLDING CAMP
- = PRISON CAMP



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POW March Routes and UN Cemeteries

POW March Route



Camps & Holding Areas



UN Cemetery



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POW March Routes – South Korea



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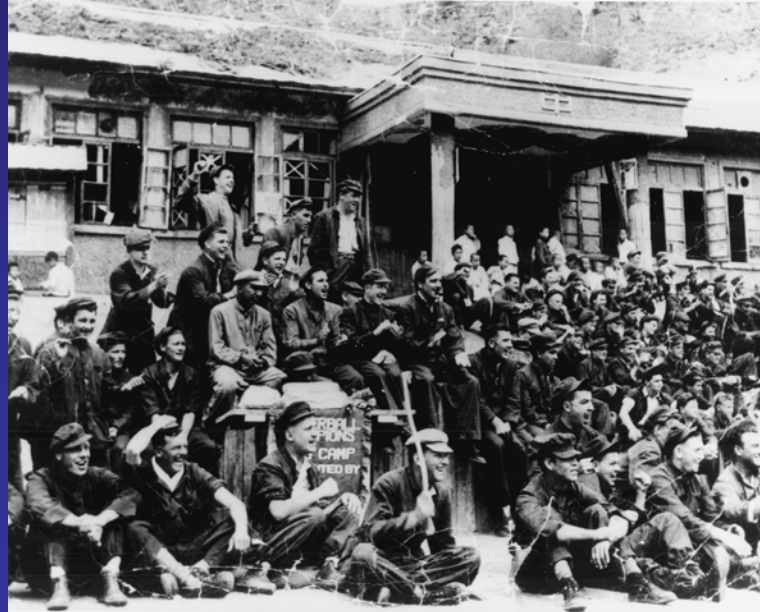
POW Research Sources

- Oral History Program with former U.S. POWs
 - Over 700 interviews to date
- National Archives (College Park, Maryland)
 - POW studies : Record Group 59
 - War crimes case files : Record Group 153
 - U.S. Army Graves Registration Services' records, "Operation Glory" : Record Group 92
- National Personnel Records Center (St. Louis, Missouri)



POW Camp Survey

- Bottom Line: Information developed to support JPAC search and recovery teams and identifications
 - Identified 12 camps and 6 UN cemeteries for investigation
 - Tracked movement of 2400 known + suspected POWs



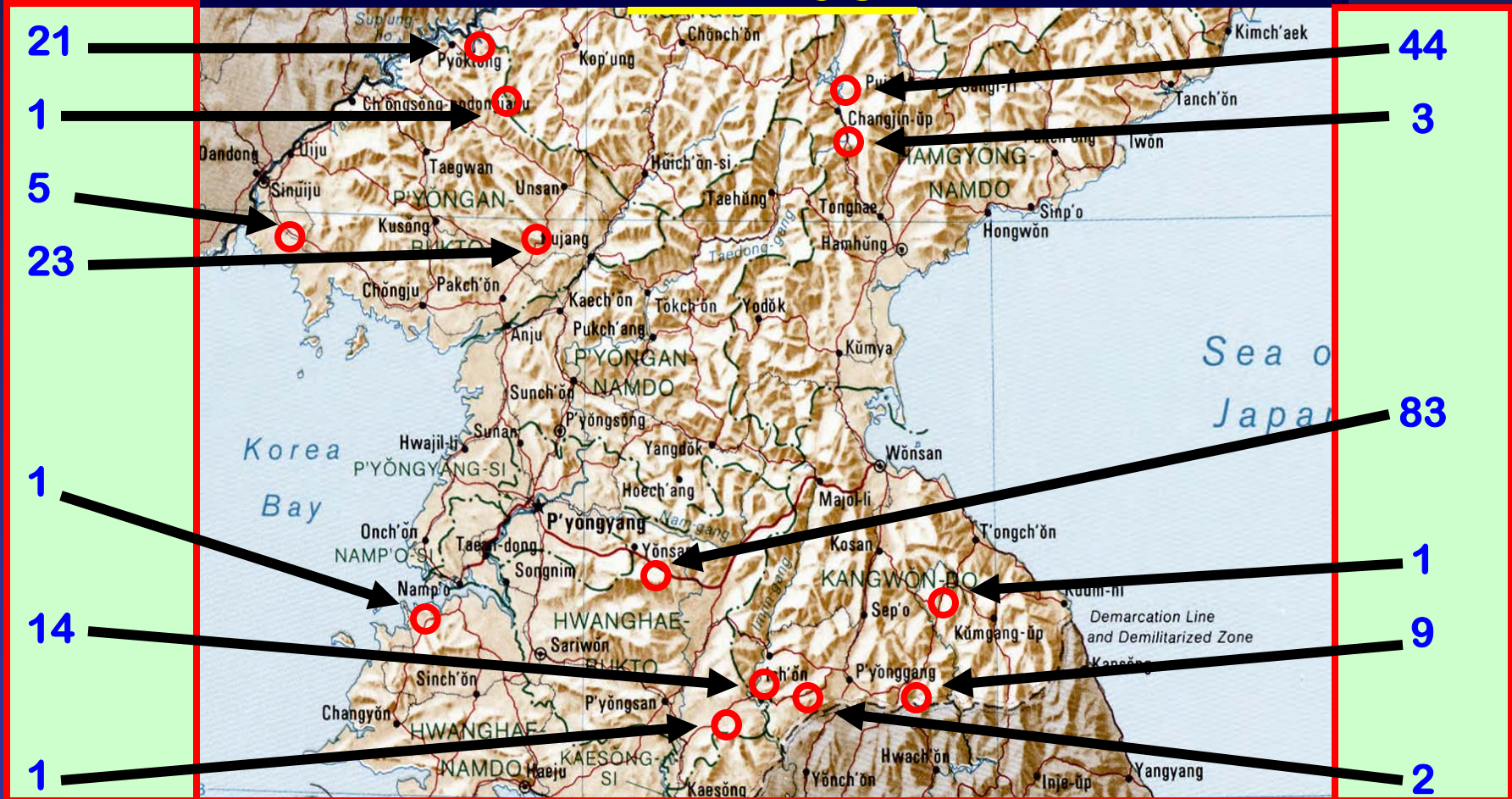


POW Camp Survey

- Bottom Line (continued)
 - Developed potential populations
 - Operation Glory and South Korea unknowns from 1954
 - Joint Field Activity remains recoveries from battlefields, 1996-2005
 - DPRK unilateral remains returns, 1990-1994

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North Korea Unilateral Remains Turnovers "K-208"



Site Location / Number of boxes of remains

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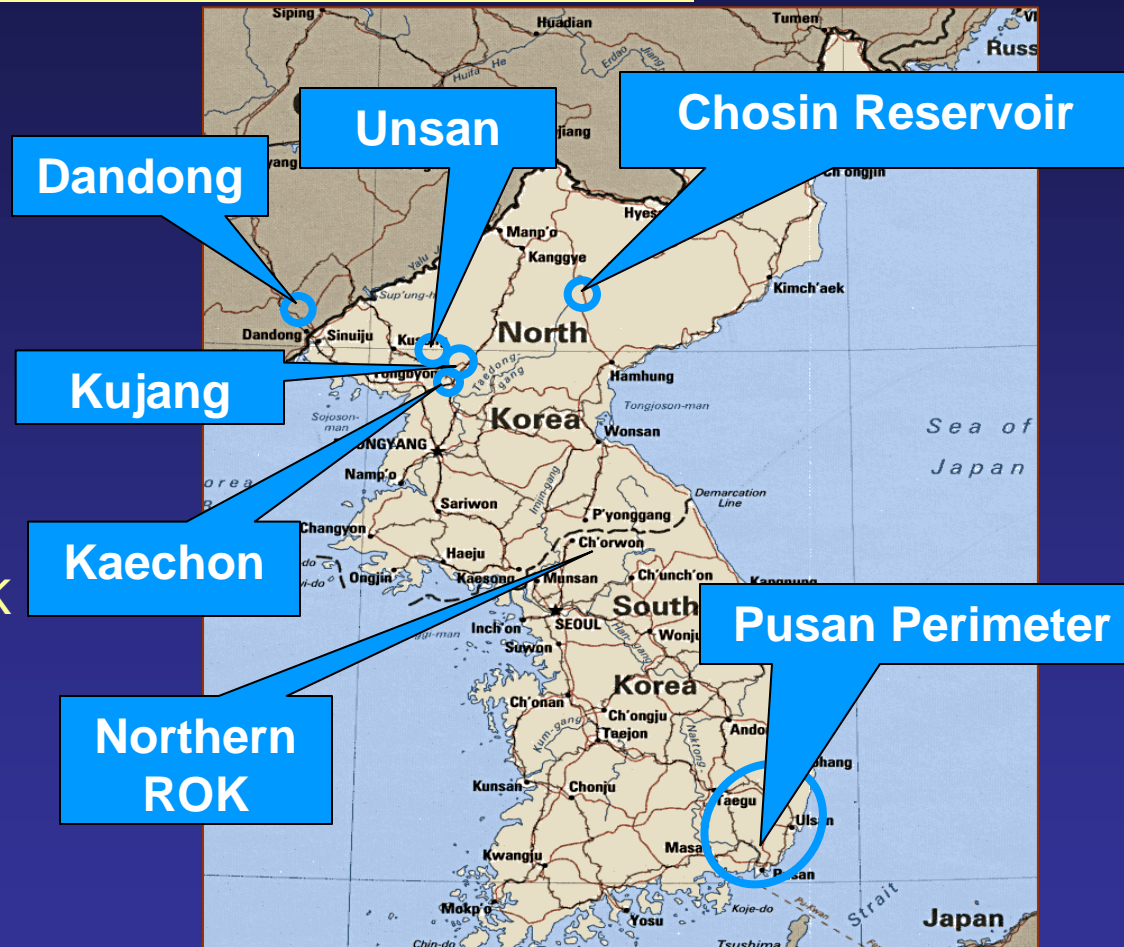
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Research Effort – Major Projects –

Battlefield and Air Loss Analysis



- Determine loss sites for battlefield casualties and aircraft shoot-downs
- Recent focus:
 - Unsan, DPRK
 - Kujang, DPRK
 - Kaechon, DPRK
 - Chosin Reservoir, DPRK
 - Pusan Perimeter, ROK
 - Northern ROK
 - Dandong, PRC



**DEFINE LOSS POPULATIONS AND CONCENTRATIONS IN
SUPPORT OF JPAC SEARCH AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS**

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Battlefield & Air Losses **Research Sources**

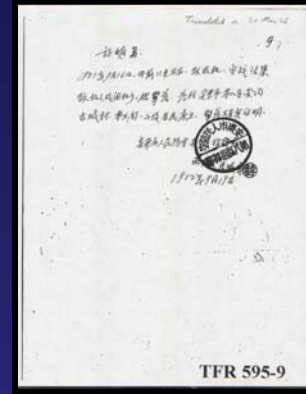


- DPMO/JPAC interviews with U.S. veterans
- National Archives NARA II
 - War diaries – Record Group 407
- U.S. Army Center of Military History
 - Unit after-action reports
- JPAC – field search data – air and ground
- Library of Congress – veterans' oral histories
- Russian Ministry of Defense archives at Podolsk
 - Retrieved by JCSD

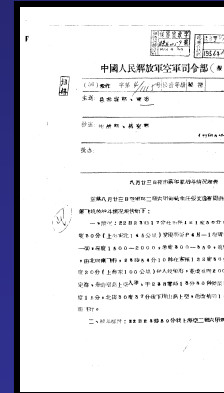


China-Related Research

- Russian MOD archives at Podolsk – Chinese documents
- Chinese Peoples Liberation Army Records
- Open source documents in China and U.S.
- DPMO/CILHI/JPAC delegations – survey operations in China



Chinese Air Defense report of 1952 fighter crash in Dandong



Chinese map and mission report of 1956 Cold War shoot-down incident



CILHI/JPAC surveys/recoveries of 1952, 1953 Cold War, Korean War shoot-down incidents



China-Related Research

February, April 2008, Archival Arrangements signed in Shanghai, Beijing by DPMO, Chinese Ministry of National Defense

- Document search in Beijing and Military Region Archives
- Korea, Vietnam, Cold War, WWII scope
- Supports archive research effort and crash site cases investigation





China

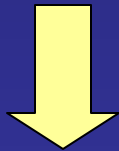
The Captain Troy Cope Case

- 1952: Field search case 682
- 1995: Chinese Korean War Museum, Dandong – Cope dog tags
- Russian MOD archives in Podolsk
 - Russian shoot-down records
 - Chinese crash site reports
- 1996 & 2003:
 - DPMO requests information from the Chinese
 - Receive authorization for JPAC to survey the site
- February & May 2004: JPAC survey, excavation, and recovery

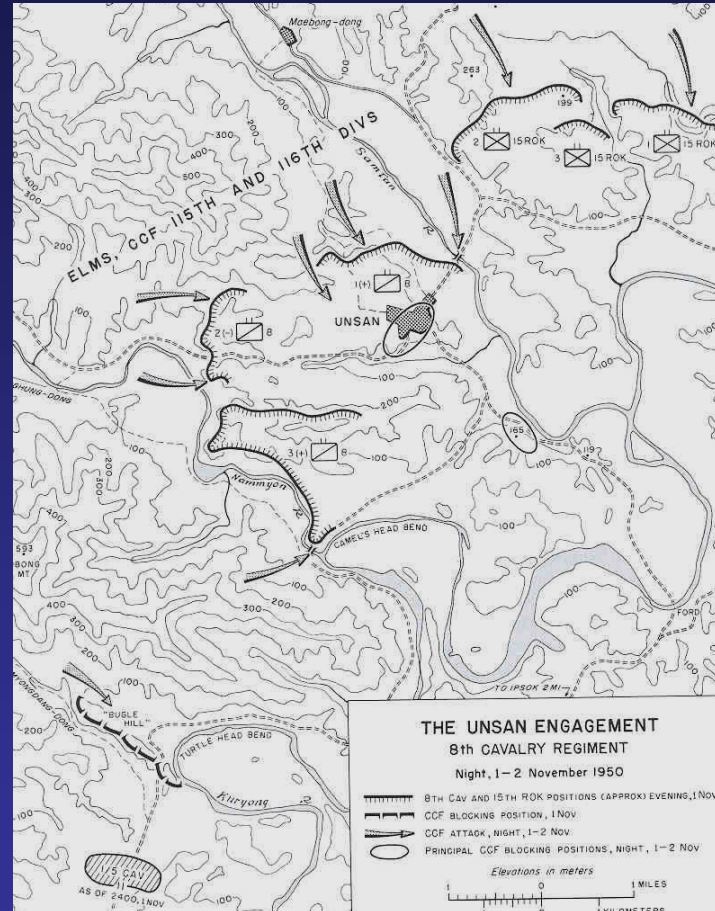




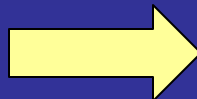
- Battle of Unsan
 - 293 unaccounted-for
 - Sources:
 - Oral history interviews 1997 – 2005
 - U.S. Army field search data (Cases 310, 383)
 - 5th & 8th Cavalry Regiments' war diaries, November 1950
 - Korean War Crime (KWC) File – 134, 142
 - POW Records (NARA)



1990 – 1993, 2007



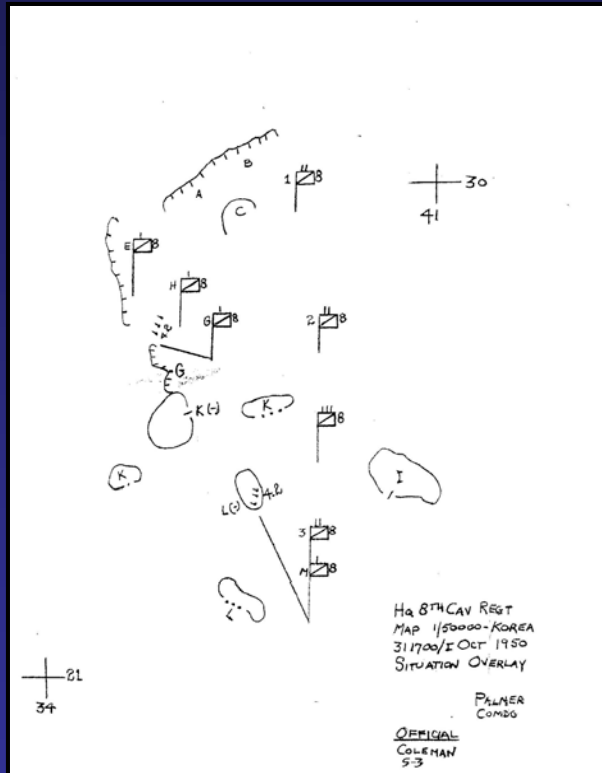
- 18 missions resulting in U.S. remains recoveries
 - 27 identified from joint field activities
 - 7 identified from DPRK unilateral returns



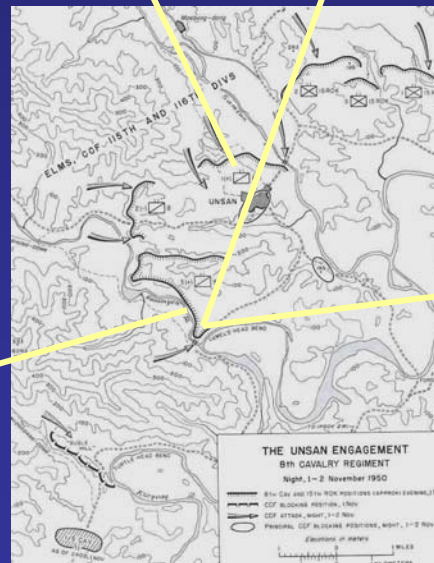
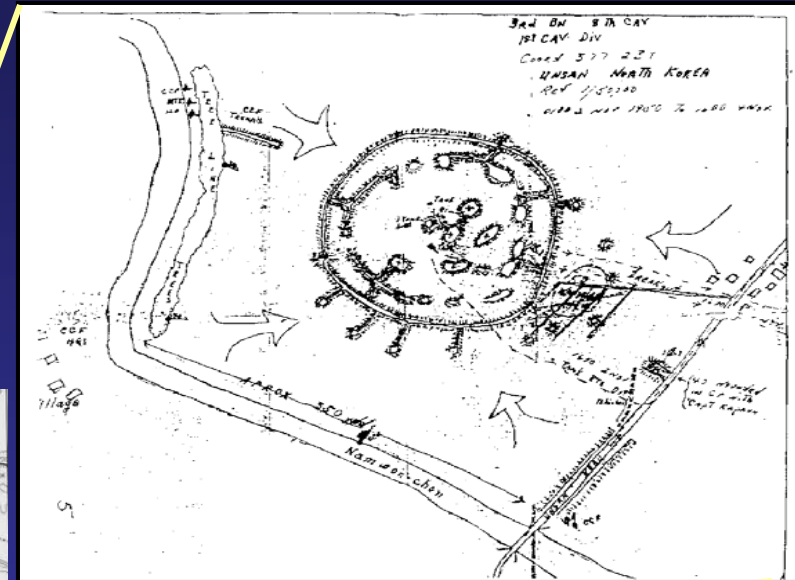


Battlefield Analysis at Work

Unit Disposition Overlay



Veteran's Diagram



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Battlefield / Air Loss Analysis At Work

Recent Developments



- B29, F-86 crash sites – 1952, 1953
- F4U-4 air crash site – November 1950
- Hagaru: potential burial site – December 1950
- POW march routes, ground battles, F-80, F-84, F-7 crash sites SEP 50, FEB 1951 – DEC 52, MAR 1953
- 23rd Infantry Regiment / 7th Cav – potential burial sites – September 1950



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Korean War Analysis

POW Camp Survey/Battlefield and Air Loss Research Outreach



MARVIN EARL BITTRICH
Corporal (CPL), United States Army

Personal Information: CPL Marvin E. Bittrich, RA-12435678, 1st "Bn" Company, 3rd Battalion of 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. Missing in Action on 3 December 1950. Presumptive Finding of Death on 31 December 1953. Does not appear on the "Johnnie Johnson List" or in the "Missing in Action, Captivity" report compiled from returning POWs. Field Search Case 437F.

General Military Situation and Circumstances of Loss: By late November 1950, American forces, with their South Korean and U.S. Allies, had reached the high-water mark of their counteroffensive against the North Koreans. As the UN forces raced northward towards the Yalu River (the boundary between North Korea and communist China), 300,000 "volunteers" from China's Peoples' Army were sneaking southward, across the Yalu River, and hiding among the North Korean hills. There, those units from the Chinese Army prepared for a massive surprise attack against the entire Allied line.

At that time, CPL Bittrich and the 3rd Battalion of 31st Infantry Regiment were part of the leading element of a Regimental Combat Team (RCT). The RCT was named "Task Force MacLean" after its commanding officer, COL Allan D. MacLean. Task Force MacLean was moving north towards the Yalu along a winding road that threaded between the eastern shoreline of the Chosin Reservoir and the rolling hills that sloped down to the water's edge. The Task Force was still in the process of forming up when the Chinese Communist Force's (CCF) surprise attack struck them on the night of 27 November. Despite being overrun in places, the Americans were able to completely repulse the enemy by dawn of 28 November. The CCF, in spite of being thrown back with extremely heavy casualties, could still use their overwhelming numerical superiority to surround the Task Force and press home repeated attacks every night over the next 12 hours that, in combination with the sub-zero weather, quickly eroded the Americans' combat strength. By the morning of 1 December, COL MacLean had been mortally wounded and captured by the CCF and the Task Force was now under the command of LT COL Don C. Futh, Jr., who quickly recognized that his men were in an untenable position. Only a breakout to U.S. Marine-controlled Hagari-ri would save the task force. They began their breakout just after noon on 1 December, loading all their wounded into ambulances and heavy trucks and with the critical support provided by Marine and Navy pilots flying close air support, headed south. Although the Americans pressed forward through a hail of machinegun and mortar fire and over every obstacle and past every roadblock the communists could establish, when night fell they lost their crucial air support. The American convoy was slowed by another CCF roadblock and the lead vehicles were destroyed. With the column unable to move, the CCF forces made a series of charges during the early hours of 2 December, and their attack finally succeeded in overrunning portions of the convoy. Not a single truck made it through to friendly lines. Those who could, carrying whomever they could, worked south in small groups, many over the open ice of the Reservoir. Marines holding the town of Hagari-ri also made forays northward to look for survivors. CPL Bittrich was not found among the survivors.

Continuing Efforts: In an effort to achieve a full accounting of missing U.S. servicemen, DPMO has negotiated with the government of North Korea for access to battlefields, U.N. cemeteries, and prison camp cemeteries. From 1996 through 2002, Central Identification Laboratory-Hawaii's (CILH) excavations of battlefields and airplane crash sites in North Korea have resulted in the recovery of the remains of over 170 U.S. servicemen, and that effort is expected to continue in coming years. The North Koreans gave us limited access to their main military museum and national library in Pyongyang from 1997 through 1999 for POW/MIA-related research, but U.S. researchers did not become any information on CPL Bittrich. We continue to actively seek information about the loss of CPL Bittrich and will forward new discoveries to family members through the U.S. Army Casualty Office.

3 Jun 2003





Korean War Analysis *Keeping the Promise*



“ The entire battalion was engaged in a night long fight against a greatly superior force of Chinese and it was only a heroic stand such as made by your brother that enabled his battalion to survive and fight for a way of life we know is right.” *

*** Letter to next of kin of a 5th Cavalry Regiment Soldier killed in action at Unsan, 4 November 1950, written by his company commander.**